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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1872. NO. 47.

FIRST EDITION.

The Horse Disease.

IS IT HERE?

Conflicting Opinions of Competent Judges.

Believed to Exist in East Liberty.

VISIT TO THE LIVERY STABLES.

No Cases in Allegheny or on the South Side.

Modes of Treatment Suggested.

The Disease Abating in New York—Six Hundred Cases in Philadelphia—Increased Fatality in Boston—Spreading in Cleveland and Chicago—Appearance and Progress at Various Other Points.

It may now be considered a well established fact that the horse disease which has been visiting the principal eastern and western cities—in some cases to an alarming extent—has at last made its appearance in Pittsburgh. It is a gratifying fact, however, that scarcely any cases have yet assumed a violent character, the disease only existing in an apparently mild form. Companies and firms owning large numbers of horses are taking the best possible course under the circumstances, giving their animals rest and the best of care just as soon as they manifest any symptoms of "ailing."

From a number of sources it has been pretty thoroughly authenticated that the disease first appeared in the stables of Messrs. Moreland & Mitchell

PENN AVENUE, EAST LIBERTY,

on Tuesday morning. At that time a few of the horses in the stables were found to be more or less feverish, and some of them coughed slightly at short intervals. Within forty-eight hours twenty-one of some thirty-six of the animals were more or less affected. One of our reporters visited the stable last night, where there were quite a number of East End citizens present, discussing the "horse disease" as it is most generally termed. An attache of the stable was approached and questioned as to his opinion of what was the matter with the horses. "Oh, not much," said he, "we have only four or five horses that are affected, and I don't think that there is anything more the matter with them than horses generally are subjected to at this season of the year, when the weather is changing."

A STROLL THROUGH THE STABLE

convinced our reporter that more than "four or five" of the animals were suffering. It appeared as though each and every horse was coughing. There was indeed a perfect chorus of coughs. One poor animal, closely blanketed, with red flannel bandages bound tightly around its legs below the knees, was shaking like an aspen leaf. Its head hung down, and even the nostrils there was a discharge as of mingled blood and matter. "That looks like a sick horse," our reporter ventured to remark. "Yes," replied the man, "that horse is pretty sick, but I have seen plenty of horses as sick as that, and they have gotten over it." Not doubting the honesty of the man's remark, we left him, and encountered Mr. Moreland,

ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS

of the stable, who had just arrived. In a few words the gentleman said in substance that he was thoroughly convinced that his horses were suffering from the prevailing epidemic, and moreover that at least twenty-one out of some thirty-six in the stable were suffering more or less from the disease. The horse before referred to as "very sick," Mr. Moreland said appeared to him to be suffering from a

SEVERE ATTACK OF INFLUENZA.

The animal, however, did not at that time (7 P. M.) appear to be so seriously ill as it was a few hours previous. None of the horses had been allowed to leave the stable during the day. He had given but little medicine, depending mostly on the use of liniments and poultices and the careful dieting of the animals. The gentleman had heard of no other cases in the vicinity of East Liberty, save at the private stables of Mr. Baum, where several of his horses were coughing, and some horses, the property of Mr. David R. Galway, whose stables were a short distance down the avenue from those of Moreland & Mitchell.

A GOOD AUTHORITY.

While at the stables of Moreland & Mitchell, our reporter met Col. John H. Stewart, our Postmaster, and also of the livery stable firm of R. H. Patterson Co., on Seventh avenue. The Colonel, who is an experienced horseman, had no serious fears of the disease spreading. As for the Seventh avenue stables, or his own private stables, the disease had not as yet made its appearance. He was of opinion that the epidemic prevailing, called by what name it might be, was nothing more than an aggravated form of influenza. The Colonel had more faith in curing the disease by careful dieting and external applications than he had by the use of medicine. "If we are going to cure a horse of the symptoms of the disease, I would blanket them and dirt them on some warm salted bran in the form of a gruel. I would have a clean bucket for each horse, and every time the gruel was fed to a horse the bucket in which it is placed thoroughly scalded." The Colonel is excellent authority on matters of this kind, and his suggestions may be safely adopted.

A FALSE IMPRESSION.

Quite a number of parties in the East Liberty valley insisted that the epidemic had been communicated to that vicinity by some horses recently imported from New York by Mr. D. R. Galway. This gentleman's residence was visited. Mr. Galway admitted that he had recently purchased three horses in New York. They were shipped from the Metropolis on last Monday week, several days before the disease made its first appearance in New York. The horses were one week on their way to this city, arriving on Saturday last. When taken off the cars they were as sound and hearty as when the gentleman had purchased them in New York. Two of the animals had

SINCE THEIR ARRIVAL TAKEN COLDS,

but he attributes the fact to the ride in the cars, and does not think them unusually affected. Mr. Galway does not think that the disease has made its appearance in the east and elsewhere among horses has, as yet, reached this vicinity, nor does he think that Moreand & Mitchell's horses are suffering from it. He attributes it all to natural causes, such as more or less affect nearly all horses at this season of the year. Like Col. Stewart, Mr. Galway is experienced in all matters pertaining to horse flesh, and due weight should be given to his opinion.

THE DISEASE SAID TO BE A DISTEMPER.

Another gentleman, who owns some valuable horses in the East End, Mr. Charles R. Neal, maintained last night that there was not a genuine case of the prevailing disease in Allegheny county. Some horses might be sick, but that was nothing extraordinary. He had seen a large stable filled with horses, all suffering from distemper, and yet they recovered. "Pittsburgh," said the gentleman, "need not fear the horse disease in any serious form. Sulpher is one of the great cures used in this disease elsewhere. What is a cure is a preventive, and no city in the country has air more impregnated with sulphur than Pittsburgh. I have no fears of the epidemic coming here."

THE EXCELSIOR OMNIBUS STABLES.

These stables, located on Liberty street, opposite the Union depot, and owned by Mr. Alex. Pitcairn, are entirely free from disease of any kind. All the horses are sound, and at work daily. Mr. Pitcairn has been using disinfectants freely. He employed chloride of lime, carbolic acid, and coal tar. The latter he had smeared under the mangers, and in other places where it could not come in contact with the horses. A barrel of the tar was procured at the gas works, and the article applied in such quantities sufficient to cause the emission of a strong odor. He has strong faith in the efficacy of this agent as a disinfectant, and prefers it to the other two mentioned.

MR. MITCHELL,

Of the firm of Moreland & Mitchell, who attends to the city branch of their stables, which is located on Liberty street, above the Excelsior stables, reports all his horses sound. He has not used disinfectants at all, and has little faith in them as a preventive. He thinks all that is necessary is to keep the stables clean, and the horses well cared for, and not overworked. He does not believe in purifying medifluxes into them when they get sick. His idea of judicious treatment, in case of an attack, is to rub the glands with some standard liniment, give light and cooling feed, keep the bowels open, and give the horse rest. He would use injections in preference to physic, and avoid, as far as possible, indiscriminate dosing with nostrums.

CASES IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

Mr. Mitchell states that he heard of three or four cases of the disease which occurred in a stable in Lawrenceville, belonging to a man who works a small number of horses. The cases developed several days ago. The disease, although in a modified form, was not unmistakably the same as that which is as prevalent in other sections of the country. In a few days the horses gradually recovered, and have since been in the harness, without exhibiting any signs of debility.

There are rumors that some new cases had been developed in Lawrenceville yesterday, but those could not be traced to any reliable source.

IN ALLEGHENY.

Up to a late hour last night no cases were reported in Allegheny. A visit to the different livery and car stables revealed the fact that the proprietors of these stables had exercised all the necessary precautions to ward off the disease. At the Manchester car stables carbolic acid was freely used, and the stables are being kept in good condition. Disinfectants have also been freely used in two or three of the livery stables, but the proprietors of most of them are satisfied with keeping their stables in a clean condition, and taking good care of the horses. The stables attached to the several fire engines have been whitewashed, as were also a number of private stables. The great majority of the owners of horses have not the least apprehensions of the appearance of the disease in that city, and insist that if it should make its appearance it will be in a very mild form. The veterinary surgeons here are confident that if they are called upon to treat an animal in the first stages of the disease, that a cure will be effected in a very few days, and that but little inconvenience will be experienced. They strongly recommend the use of disinfectants in stables, and believe that if this is properly done and the horses well cleaned and taken care of, but little fears need be entertained for the disease.

NO FATAL CASES HERE.

As far as the most earnest inquiry can discover there has not yet been a fatal case of the horse disease in this vicinity. In all the larger stables, and in many private stables, the most stringent measures are being adopted to prevent the disease obtaining any foothold in the city. Let proprietors pay strict attention to the ventilation of their stables, use disinfectants, fumigate, &c. Let thorough cleanliness abound as regards both horses and stables. An authority says that excellent ventilation may be obtained by making spaces for the admission of air next the ceiling. The stables may be disinfected of animalcule, etc., by means of a weak solution of carbolic acid. A horse with premonitory symptoms should be warmly clothed, and be fed on soft, nourishing food.

In eastern cities where the disease has become epidemic it has principally been confined to overworked horses, poorly fed and housed in ill ventilated stables with the too common concommitants of dampness and filth.

POISON IN THE AIR.

A well known veterinarian says that when a horse is at ordinary work, the skin is raised in temperature, and prespiration is excited. There is an increased flow of blood through the lungs and system, in order to maintain animal and organic activity. If the horse be suddenly exposed to the action of cold at such a time, it produces a constringent or contracted state of the skin and its vessels. The blood is repelled from the outer surfaces, and congestion of the internal organs must take place; a condition but one stage short of inflammatory action. As to the creating cause of epizootic catarrh, the only answer to be given is that it depends on some subtle atmospheric poison.

THE EARLIEST INDICATIONS

of illness are dullness, weakness and loss of appetite. In connection with these, or soon after they are noticed, there is, frequently, a shivering fit. During its continuance the skin will be of unequal temperature in different parts of the body, but it mostly becomes cold and dry. The visible mucous membranes are redder than usual. The mouth is hot, dry and clammy. The eyes are half closed. The head hangs down. The animal, when made to walk, totters on his fore legs and reels behind, as though some severe injury had been inflicted on his loins. The pulse is quicker than usual, about sixty per minute, weak and varies almost to the finger. There is also a short, sore cough, accelerated respiration, and in some attacks the breathing is sighing and irregular. In a few hours the pulse increases, often reaching ninety. This is an obvious sign of real weakness, to which may be applied the term typhoid or sinking fever.

WHAT TO DO.

Should any of our people find their horses attacked, the first and most important thing to do is to place the animal where he can breathe a pure, mild, dry atmosphere. This will allow the heart and lungs to work to the greatest advantage with the least amount of labor. The body must be well clothed; the leg, bandaged. This will promote warmth and secretion in the skin, which are very important. Boiled oats, oatmeal gruel, linseed tea, will be the best nourishment for the sick horse. Saline medicines are highly recommended. They have a peculiarly good chemical effect on the blood in febrile diseases. They also induce gentle action in the skin, kidneys, and even bowels, and are excellent remedies, but in the stage of actual inflammation, the treatment must be stimulants, anodynes, tonics, and in the majority of cases, much benefit will be derived from counter irritation.

As late as one o'clock this morning, a visit to a number of the principal stables in the center of the city failed to discover that any of the horses had any of the symptoms of the disease, and horse proprietors and livery men generally are loth to think that the epidemic has as yet visited this city, the majority attributing the sickness of Moreland & Mitchell's horses to distemper and influenza. A day or two will develop the true state of affairs as regards the horse disease more fully.

THE SITUATION IN NEW YORK IMPROVED.

NEW YORK, October 31.—There is a general improvement to-day among the horses affected by the prevailing epidemic, but business and travel are still seriously interfered with by the disease. Eighty-five deaths from the malady are reported this morning in this city and twenty-five in Brooklyn. The Board of Health have instructed Dr. Jones, the city Sanitary inspector, to make a thorough investigation of the nature of the disorder. In the fire department all the horses are sick to-day. The self-propelling engine, which was expected to arrive to-day, will not reach here till to-morrow.

FATALITY IN BOSTON INCREASING—FEW NEW CASES.

BOSTON, October 31.—The fatality arising from the horse epidemic is considerably on the increase, the deaths averaging from twenty-five to thirty daily. Very few new cases are reported and many among the earliest attacked appear to be convalescent, but the scarcity of horses fit for work continues to greatly incommode business and travel, with small hopes of improvement for some time to come.

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THE DISEASE RAPIDLY SPREADING IN CLEVELAND.

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EQUALIZATION OF TAXATION.

The City Ordinance on this Subject.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I believe the COMMERCIAL, of yesterday morning, correctly stated, *in brief*, the provisions of the equalization ordinance in this city, that "each property owner is to be furnished, by the city assessor, with a schedule of his property, with the valuation as now assessed for county purposes, and when the property holder has received this schedule he shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified, according to his best judgment and belief, and return the same to the assessor." Another communication thereunder, from "W. H.," correctly enumerates the *objects* of taxation for State and county (it should also have said *and city*) purposes, among which, in brief, are "mortgages, bonds, notes, judgments, agreements, and accounts bearing interest, stocks in certain corporations; household furniture, including gold and silver plate exceeding in value $300; all pleasure carriages; all salaries and emoluments of office; all offices and posts of profit; professions, trades and occupations," and gives the oath of the assessors, viz: Among other things, "That he will use his utmost diligence and ability to discover and ascertain all the property, real and personal, and all other objects subject to taxation, and take a correct and accurate account of the same, and will value the same according to the actual value thereof, and at the price for which such things would bona fide sell, and rate all offices, posts of profit, professions, trades and occupations according to the actual yearly income arising therefrom." If the laws—compressed in the oath prescribed—were strictly adhered to, we would need no further legislation on this all important subject.

If the County Commissioners would strictly require of each assessor the performance of his duties under his oath of office, there would be no need of your city ordinance.

If the assessors failed in the performance of their duties under the oath above mentioned, and the Commissioners would (as they should) prosecute for perjury, we would soon have excellent laws in operation, that are more perfect than the city ordinance—a bungle from beginning to end, and which have been inoperative because of the negligence of the County Commissioners, more than anybody else, in the performance of duty.

The glaring defect of this city ordinance and inconsistency of Councilmen supporting the same, may be seen in the following:

Instead of the tax-payer being required to furnish a list of all taxable property, and all other objects subject to taxation, with the values fixed, each property holder (mark the word) is to be furnished by the assessor with the schedule of his *property* (as if the assessor knew more about the tax-payer's property than he did himself), with the valuation as now assessed for county purposes. And when the property holder has received this schedule he shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified.

Now note the inconsistency.

The *property holder* is required to do so and so. But there are plenty of tax-payers who are not property holders. Nothing is required of them. Again, there is very little of the personal property of the city or county taxed. Look, if you please, at the county duplicate, and you will not find any column of taxation, "mortgages, et cetera," herein above enumerated therein assessed, save occasionally a horse or a buggy. No note is to be made of these, they have never been assessed, and the ordinance (although the law requires them to be assessed, in the judgment of its creator, would be too sweeping. It might include himself and his ilk, if it should require the tax-payer to report his or her property whether assessed heretofore or not.

Now note the inconsistency of councilmen favoring the ordinance.

When Mr. Negley offered as an amendment that all tax-payers should be required to list their property and other objects subject to taxation with full valuations thereon, it was promptly voted down. Why? Who can answer?

That the tax-payer may see these glaring inconsistencies, we here present, side by side, the requirements of the ordinance as it is, and the requirements as it would have been had Negley's amendment been passed:

AS IT IS.

Each property owner is to be furnished by the city assessor with a schedule of his property, with the valuation as now assessed for county purposes, and when the property holder has received this schedule he shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified, and return the same to the assessor.

AS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN UNDER NEGLEY'S AMENDMENT.

Each tax-payer is required to furnish the assessor with a full list of his property, with the valuation as now assessed for county purposes, and his property and other objects subject to taxation, and his refusal to do so shall subject him to a penalty of $—— and the property holder shall affix thereto the actual cash value of the several items specified, and return the same to the assessor.

Need I say more? Is it not plain to any man that the amendment offered by Mr. Negley would have produced good results, especially for the poor, while the present ordinance will in itself produce nothing but confusion worse confounded?

The rich man, with his large salary, income, stocks, carriages, money at interest, gold and silver plate and house filled with elegant and costly furniture, is allowed to go free of tax thereon under the ordinance, thus revealing the liabilities of the poor, of the nature of the disorder. In the fire department all the horses are sick to-day. The self-propelling engine, which was expected to arrive to-day, will not reach here till to-morrow.

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Five thousand people assembled at Hudsonville, North Carolina, on the 26th ult., to witness the execution of Martin Bayland, convicted of the murder of Si as Weston and his three children. The culprit, however, escaped during the night previous in his wife's clothes.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Delaware Democracy Abandon Greeley.

Reports of Steamboat Inspectors On Western Boiler Explosions.

Execution of Death Sentence.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1872.

The Congressional Committee has information from Delaware that the Democracy have very generally concluded to abandon Greeley. On Saturday Senator Bayard and two other prominent State politicians, and the Democratic candidate for Congress, addressed a large meeting. The Senator in his speech carefully avoided Mr. Greeley's name. The candidate for Congress went further and declared that the Democracy of the State stood on the platform of 1870. The meeting, though called by the Greeley Democracy, was really a straight-out affair and gave great satisfaction to the managers of the O'Conor movement in the State. The latter confidently claim that their ticket will receive more votes on Tuesday than Greeley.

The Metis Disaster.

The Attorney General has directed the District Attorney at Providence to afford all the assistance in his power to facilitate the trial of the captain and two mates and first pilot of the steamer Metis.

The Prison Congress.

E. C. Wines, Commissioner to the International Prison Congress, has laid his preliminary report before the President. The second annual meeting of the National Prison Association will be held at Baltimore about the middle of January.

Reports of Steamboat Inspectors.

The report of the local board of Steamboat Inspectors for the Galena, Illinois, district, upon the explosion of the raft towing the steamer James Mallon, in July last, near McGregor, Iowa, has been forwarded to the Treasury by the supervisor of that district. The report, after reviewing the manner in which eight lives were lost, says: "The circumstances which characterized this explosion, with the evidence of William Ross, first engineer, together with that of others, are sufficient to convince us of carelessness and recklessness on the part of Mr. Harvey Pierce, second engineer, who was on watch at the time of the explosion, in carrying an over-pressure of steam and allowing the water to foam in the boilers knowingly, and we have refused to renew his license as engineer." A report from the same district has been received, regarding the explosion of the boiler of a raft towing the steamer D. A. McDonald, near the same point in the Mississippi, by which eight persons were killed. No carelessness was proved in this case, and the foaming by which the engineer was deceived is regarded as the cause. The boilers in both these boats were new and had recently borne all the tests of inspection. Nearly all the officers of both boats were killed, and the inspectors report in each case that the immediate cause of the accidents to foaming, though in the first case direct carelessness was proved.

Resignation Accepted.

The resignation of Solicitor General Bristow has been accepted, to take effect next week. Ex-Collector Tom Murphy is urging the appointment of Geo. Bliss, of New York, to the vacancy.

Execution of Death Sentence.

The first of the three murderers now under sentence of death in the District jail was hanged to-day. Nine are under indictment for murder in the criminal court, and conviction is expected in every case. The rapid course of the trial and prompt sentences are reported to have produced a very marked effect upon the disorderly class in the city.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 31, 1872.

NATIONAL BANKS CAN NOT ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR CIRCULATION.

The statement that the Comptroller of the Currency has given an opinion in reference to the issue by National Banks of certificates of deposit to circulate as money is unauthorized. The law provides that no National banking associations shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money other than such as are authorized to be issued upon security of United States bonds.

INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED.

The President has to-day appointed Benjamin Thomas, of Indiana, agent of the Indians in New Mexico.

THE PENITENTIARY CONGRESS.

Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines, Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress at London, this morning presented to President Grant his preliminary report, in which he says this movement, inaugurated by the United States, has given a complete success, and is destined to produce results as wide as they are beneficent.

THE ANNUAL REUNION OF GREENBACKS.

A telegram was received here to-night from New York, giving the report prevalent there to-day that the Treasury had issued five additional millions of greenbacks. This can be answered with certainty, which there is no official concealment, that four or five millions of the reserve of forty-four millions, in the hands of the Treasury Department of specie, is left to the discretion of the Secretary, was made use of when the assistant Treasurer at New York was instructed to buy bonds and sell gold apart from the regular monthly programme. This was on the 7th of October, more than three weeks ago. Since that time no further amount of reserve has been used, nor is there the least probability that it will soon be drawn upon. The transaction to which reference is made was to meet an extraordinary contingency.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1872.

FAILED TO AGREE.

The jury in the case of Chief of Police McWilliams, of Jersey City, to-day failed to agree, and were discharged.

HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The nineteenth annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held to-day. En couraging reports of missionary work were received. The receipts last year were $53,935; expenditures, $58,464.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

A few days ago a motion was made before Judge Barnard, in the Supreme Court, by counsel to dismiss the civil suits brought by the Board of Supervisors against William M. Tweed, Richard B. Connolly and Peter B. Sweeny, on the ground that the board had no right of action, the Attorney General having failed to call on the same ground of action. To-day Judge Barrett decided that the Board of Supervisors had the right to bring such suit, and overruled the demurrer to the complaint.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

Judge Ingraham granted an application, on behalf of George S. Scott, for an injunction to restrain the Chicago and North Western Railway company from issuing any stock until such issue was authorized by two thirds of the owners of the capital stock

TRIAL OF GEN. BABCOCK BEFORE COURT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Tremaine's remarks Judge Brady charged the jury. He said though the proceeding was against a person holding a high position, it should be disposed of precisely as any other case. Accusations to the law and the facts, and it just rate. If the Pittsburghers present will come in as bidders they will be welcome. He understood and believed, however, that they could make money at eleven cents at the outside, and that it would be useless to talk of fifteen. Mr. Joseph Walker, on behalf of the Pittsburgh shippers, was invited to address the Exchange. He explained the charge that the shippers were a Syndicate. The term was no more applicable to them than to the Exchange. He affirmed that the coal trade was profitable for the past three or four years cost the shippers from eleven to fifteen and a half cents. The miners are on a strike now. The people in the neighborhood of the mines were paying eleven cents per bushel. Only three months ago, when their Pittsburgh coal was high, and he was sorry for it. The coal was not high prices from the shippers. To the Pittsburgh men. He was not afraid of the railroads bringing coal to Cincinnati for a low rate. The people themselves had to suffer by paying the cost of the transportation. It would take them five years to bring two millions of tonnage, and it would not be brought at such rates as will give cheap coal to consumers.

After further discussion a resolution was offered "that the dealers hereby agree not to pay more than than thirteen cents a bushel for Youghiogheny coal;" but this was not to be read, "think. It is the opinion of the coal dealers of Cincinnati that thirteen cents a bushel is sufficient to pay for Pittsburgh coal on the present run," and unanimously adopted.

New Coal Enterprise for Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, October 31.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions commending to our citizens the enterprise of the Coal River Railroad Company, of West Virginia, for supplying Cincinnati with cheap and good coal.

CRIMES.

Old Blooded Murder Near Xenia, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

XENIA, OHIO, October 31, 1872.

About dark last night Mr. Fogwell was waylaid, shot and killed by Wm. Hopper, about five miles from Xenia. Cause, family feud. Richardson is under arrest.

A Louisville Official Charged with Corrupt Practices.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 31.—Charges of malfeasance in office were presented in the City Councils to-night against Captain George W. Levi, Chief of the Fire Department. It is alleged that he collected pay for men not employed on the force and retained part of the salaries of others. Levi denied the charge, but asked for an investigation. The Board of Aldermen will sit on Monday night to try the case. The charges were preferred by men discharged from the force under Levi, but are not believed to be true.

A Villainous Schoolmaster.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 31.—An old man named P. P. Ewing, a schoolmaster at Floyd, Indiana, near New Albany, was forced to flee the neighborhood on the 19th inst. Among half of the boys of the town parents of several little girls he had taken foul liberties with.

Terrible Finale of a Ku-Klux Outrage.

NASHVILLE, October 31.—Just before daylight on Tuesday five disguised men visited the cabin of a negro named Crawford, on the farm of Barney Patterson, between Normandy and Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. Crawford refused to admit them, whereupon they broke open his door. He then shot and killed one of them. When the others retreated but came back and were permitted to bear off their dead companion, who proved to be a young man named Carr, who resided near Normandy. His disguised comrades carried his remains home but did not make themselves known.

Murderous Recounter—Two Men Killed.

MEMPHIS, TENN., October 31.—There is a report here that Steven Moore and Lucius Mangum were killed on Tuesday, at Aberdeen, Miss., by Capt. Bill Forrest, Henry Cazart and another man. Reports are conflicting as to the origin of the difficulty. Forrest escaped but the others were captured.

JACOB STRASSER, proprietor of an eating saloon in the Allegheny market house, made information yesterday before Alderman Strain against officer Mc-Whorter, of Mayor Callow's police, for assault and battery, alleging that the officer used unnecessary violence in arresting him. The usual papers were made out.

POLITICAL.

Republican Torchlight Procession at Xenia, Ohio—Grand Affair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, October 31, 1872.

The Republican torchlight demonstration, closing the campaign, came off this evening, and was indeed a fine affair. Over fifteen hundred torches were carried in the columns, beside transparencies, banners, &c. Three bands gave music. There were about three hundred cavalrymen, a battalion of "Sherman's Bummers," the Wide Awake companies, and other interesting and novel features. Hundreds of houses along the line of march were illuminated, and the enthusiasm ran high. At six o'clock a salute of thirty guns was fired. The procession was about two hours in passing over the route, and after returning to headquarters the vast crowd was entertained with stirring patriotic and campaign songs by the Dayton Glee Club, forty strong. General W. H. Gibson had been announced as the speaker, but failed to arrive.

Vermont State Officers Elected by the Legislature.

MONTPELIER, VT., October 31.—The Vermont Legislature made the following election of State officers to-day: Secretary of State, George Nichols; Auditor, W. G. Ferris; Quartermaster General, W. W. Lynde; Adjutant and Inspector General, James S. Peck; Judge Advocate General, S. M. Southard; Railroad Commissioner, M. R. Bailey. Directors of State Prison, J. W. Harisborn and W. R. Speed.

TO-NIGHT'S PARADE.

Arrangements for the Grand Final Torchlight Complete.

The torchlight procession which is to come off to-night promises to eclipse in grandeur any of its predecessors. The most complete arrangements toward this end have been made, and a really grand demonstration will no doubt be the result. Let the Hartranft Clubs turn out en masse, and keep step during the whole procession. Fireworks, music and decorations promise to be abundant, so that a really gala affair will no doubt be the result.

Silver Ore.

By reference to our import column it will be noticed that within a few days past six cars of silver ore were received in this city, five of them by Smith, Morehead & Co. and one by J. E. Schmertz. This ore was shipped over the Union and Pacific Railroad from Salt Lake City to Omaha, on the 16th of September; thence to Chicago over the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, arriving on the 22d; and from thence to its destination, Pittsburgh, where it arrived on the 31st of October, being only twenty-one days in transit. The freight charged per car was 20,000 pounds, the freight averaging $340 each.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The steamship Erin, from London, arrived at New York yesterday.

Hon. John A. Griswold died at Troy, N. Y., last evening.

Dennis Long & Co.'s pipe foundry in Louisville, Ky., was damaged by fire to the amount of $20,000 yesterday. Fully insured.

The steamship Steinman, from Antwerp, and Thorwaldsen, from Stettin, arrived at New York yesterday.

THE REGISTER'S BUSINESS.

Letters of Administration Granted and Wills Admitted to Probate During the Month of October.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

DECEDENTS.	ADMINISTRATORS.	BOND.
Henry R. Tomer	John Tomer	$ 500
John Culbertson	Adam Tanner	
John Mellon	Mary Culbertson	4,000
John Mellon	S. A. McClung, Esq.	100,000
Elijah Campbell	Mary Campbell	10,000
Albert Schwab	Charles Schwab	800
John Ferguson	Mrs. H. M. Hogmaster	500
Mary McQuiston	James McQuiston	4,000
Ira Yost	Lina Hartman	200
John Bell	Caroline Nolan	10,000
David Boyd	Jane Boyd	200
Mary Brown	Wm. Polmocker	
David Lawrence	David Lawrence, Jr.	1,800
John H. Ralston	James Laughlin	100,000
	John H. Ralston	
Matilda Kelso	James Grier	1,200
Leonard Hollister	Lucia Hollister	2,000
Margaret McCaskey	J. W. McCaskey	6,000
Leonard Hollister	O. H. Hollister	2,000
Chas. T. Conrad	Mary L. Conrad	2,000
Nancy A. McIntire	David R. McIntire	2,000
Mary Burke	W. A. Lewis	600
Jane M. Hinson	Alex. H. Hinson, Jr.	10,000
Christopher Luty	Eliza Jane Luty	500
John McClarren	Charles Johnson	
Henry Windekneckt	Philip Hoor	
Gotleib Fass	John P. Wacker	3,000
Wm. Hollenbeck	Sarah J. Hollenbeck	1,000
John Tomer	A. N. Barchfield	5,000
David Evans	Mary Evans	9,000

LETTERS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Anthony Sutter	Mary Sutter
C. C. Breitenstein	Elizabeth Sutter, John W. Beckett
Ann Beckett	John Fox
Wm. Wilson	John Fox
Philip Hauck	Philip D. Hauck
James Laird	James Miller
Mary Ann Morange	Mary Ann B. Morange
Christopher Seemacker	
Maria M. Reuter	Nicholas Steber, Joseph Mangold
James M. Cooper	Chas. M. Cooper, James Mc. Grossan
Charles W. Sandrock	Martin Berger, Charles Berger
Mark E. Barclay	John F. Schwedler, Alex. H. Barclay, George E. Smith

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—IRON STONE COAL. Enquire of Wheeler, will not glare or gum. HUTCHINS & CO., 84 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE—HE

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1872.

Just at the present juncture the Pittsburgh *Post* has so much to say concerning the alleged intention of Republicans to "alarm the timid and purchase the mercenary" members of the Democratic party at the ensuing election, that some people begin to infer that that paper belongs to one of the two classes; on the grounds that its constant use of the phrase is an outward visible sign of an inward political disorder. Which is it? Scared or bought?

It does not appear to strike the GREELEY press that their wild speculations regarding the organization of the President's new Cabinet, their petty scandals concerning the alleged predetermined decapitation of this official and the promotion of that, and the general sneer they affect with respect to the whole matter, are so many acknowledgements of the utter hopelessness of the cause whose success they otherwise still profess to regard as probable. But it is the case, nevertheless; and our double-minded contemporaries would do well to remember it, if they expect to keep up the delusion of Greeleyism with their dupes.

A NOTABLE saying of Senator SCHURZ is the following: "We desire free trade; in order to get it we must combine with the Democrats to succeed in the elections for members of Congress, and thus secure a free trade majority in the national legislature." In response to the objection that free trade would throw workmen in the manufactories out of employment and deprive them of the means of subsistence, Mr. SCHURZ repeats the advice of GREELEY, and says that the workmen thus left destitute have only to go West and cultivate the ground. On the 8th of October the workmen of Pennsylvania showed what they thought of such advice, and they are doubtless prepared to express themselves on the subject next week in a still more emphatic manner. Certainly they would be fools if they didn't.

THE most determined political opponent of HORACE GREELEY will sincerely sympathize with him in the heavy affliction that has befallen him in the loss of his wife, whose death took place on Wednesday. Sorrow is sacred, and it is to be trusted that during the few remaining days of the campaign, all expressions of bitterness and acerbity toward the bereaved husband—public candidate as he is—may everywhere be laid aside. Whatever his political faults, there has very seldom been a more exemplary pattern of the highest domestic virtues than HORACE GREELEY. As husband and father his life has been without blemish or reproach. It is not necessary that any one should for a moment forego his fixed antagonism to the malign political influences that would sweep into power with his election as President; but for himself, personally, standing alone with the solemn dead—let him hear only the voice of truest condolence and consolation.

A SOMEWHAT remarkable verification of the truth of the observation we have several times made during the progress of the present campaign; namely, that the great bulk of the most intelligent and thrifty of our foreign-born fellow citizens were staunch adherents of the Republican party—took place in New York last Tuesday night, in the shape of a polyglot meeting at which French, German, Italian, Scandinavian, Hungarian and Polish orators, each speaking in his native tongue, addressed his countrymen in favor of the election of the Republican candidates. It is said that the enthusiasm, like the audience, was immense; nor is this at all to be wondered at, considering the fact that the great ideas of justice, humanity, liberty and equality, in the pursuit of which the majority of our adopted citizens turned their steps hitherward, find their furtherance and support almost solely in that great party. If there were no other reasons, this alone would suffice to indicate the greater portion of this important element to vote for the re-election of President GRANT.

THERE is sometimes considerable significance in political "straws," more particularly when those who toss them into the wind are men of shrewd acquaintance with public affairs. According to this method of determining the direction of the popular current, the prospects of Mr. GREELEY have fallen to zero. At a sale of pools on the election, held in New York the other day, not one of the company, which included many prominent Liberal and Democratic politicians, could be induced to bid on the Baltimore candidate for the State of New York; while in the New Jersey pools GRANT brought $150 to $60 for GREELEY; in Indiana, GRANT $100 and GREELEY $50, and in Connecticut, $200 for GRANT, with no second choice. For the New York Governorship, General DIX stood at $150, to nothing for KERNAN. We have nothing now to say with respect to the practice of pool selling. The drift of public opinion is the point in question. It does not look very greatly like the "triumph in the air" of which so much was heard at the outset of the campaign.

MEN are sometimes wiser than they purpose. Thus FORNEY, in an article in the *Press*, concerning the failure of vituperation as an element of political warfare, unconsciously writes his own emphatic condemnation. If, as he intimates, the overwhelming approvals which the people, in the late elections, have conferred on President GRANT, ought to cause his defamers to shrink into the shadow and hide their heads in shame, the same is equally true with respect to the election in our own State. "No man," exclaims the *Press*, referring to the Presidential candidature of General GRANT, "was ever similarly abused or as gloriously vindicated," and it lauds the people for not losing faith in him. But it does not appear to see that in the case of General HARTRANFT the abuse was the same, the object the same, the vindication as thorough and complete. FORNEY is quite right in trusting the manly instincts of the people—whether they comprise simply the voters of Pennsylvania or include the the suffrages of the nation—for HARTRANFT, it is all one. They will not see honest men maligned.

SAYS the *Tribune*, in the course of some general observations concerning the political situation: "There never was a great wrong which did not cloak itself with some pretext of right." That paper's discovery of the real character of the Confederate movement has, it is true, come somewhat late, but better thus than never. Of course the *Tribune* dare not go so far as to openly admit that the actual design of the coalition is to carry out JEFF. BLACK's programme respecting the "extinction" of the reconstruction acts and amendments; neither under the circumstances, will it do for it in so many words to plead guilty to the Georgia election infamy. It is clear to be seen, however, that if the passage we have quoted has any legitimate meaning whatever, it is in its sarcastic reference to these and similar iniquities either perpetrated or intended by the Confederate party. When the *Tribune* thus frankly confesses the "Liberal" movement to be a mere cloaked pretense, it is high time for even its most ardent supporters to pause and take a second sober thought before going further.

AT length we know all about it. If you want to ascertain who are bona fide residents of a given town or city, and who have been temporarily imported for the purpose of illegal voting, all you have to do is to inspect the faces of those whom you meet, and see if their features wear "a look of wonder." Any man whose appearance in any way indicates a sense of surprise, is to be set down at once as a stranger who has been brought into the town in the direct in which he happens to be, simply for the purpose of helping to swell the vote for the Republican ticket, and with no other object under the sun. This, at least, is the view which a correspondent of the leading Confederate paper in the country takes of the matter, and we make haste to publish his wonderful discovery, for the benefit of all concerned; although, if the principle underlying it should be pushed to its logical conclusion, it would disfranchise thousands of honest Democrats who have not yet gotten over their astonishment at the nomination of HORACE GREELEY. These, if they desire to avoid being challenged at the polls, should be very careful to conceal the real character of their feelings.

SOME two weeks ago we stated, in reference to the demolition of the office of the Raleigh, North Carolina, *Sentinel*, by explosion, that in some quarters it was surmised to have been done at the instance of the editor himself. The *Sentinel* being a "Liberal" paper, of course its destruction was at once set down by GREELEY journals as the work of Republicans; a local Confederate sheet taking us to task very curtly for daring to hint otherwise. We observe, however, that the press of North Carolina is by no means mealy-mouthed concerning the matter. The Hillsboro' *Recorder*, published at the home of the editor of the *Sentinel*, and itself a GREELEY paper, says:

"It is not our province to charge who did it. We are open to conviction, and can look at the diabolism with optics unsmeared by prejudice either personal or political. And were we so heard hasty as to charge upon a great and successful party, now in the vertigo of its success, the authorship of a deed so peculiarly unprofitable unto themselves, we were a fit subject for the asylum."

The Raleigh *Era* is still more outspoken on the subject. It affirms that—

"The opinion is quite prevalent all over the State among intelligent Democrats, that Josiah Turner, Jr., was the author of the destruction of his printing office in this city last Thursday night week; and that the alleged outrages on himself and family, hitherto reported, never occurred, or if at all, were pretendedly perpetrated for his own purposes and benefits, and premeditated at his own instance."

Other North Carolina papers, of the same political persuasion as the *Sentinel*, intimate the same thing. Perhaps the *Post* will now admit we were not wrong in suggesting that the matter was worth the study of those who sought to make political capital out of it for GREELEY.

WHY THE MAJORITY SHOULD BE GREAT.

Whatever hope of success still animates the leaders of the Liberal party rests upon the possibility of defeating the Republicans by a surprise. It is a vain and idle hope, the inspiration of a species of cunning comparable to that of the silly bird, which, having hidden its head in the sand or behind a bush, fondly trusts that its conspicuous posteriors will be invisible to its pursuers. As if to increase the folly of the anticipation, the committees and journals of the demoralized coalition are scattering appeals in all directions, in which they remind their retainers of the rank and file that, the Republicans, elated and intoxicated by recent triumphs, and confident of victory in November, are either sunk in apathy or fully believe that no further exertion is necessary to secure the result which they desire. The faithful are, therefore, exhorted to keep up their organization, and especially to stir up sluggish voters, with the view of marshalling their whole force on election day, so as to take advantage of the fancied apathy and confidence of their opponents. In this way, they argue, it is quite possible, in despite of the odds against them, that they may elect their candidates.

We need hardly say that the plan is the manifest device of mere despair—an attempt to infuse fresh courage into a party completely broken in spirit by defeat, while it is equally a confession of the hopeless straits to which it has been reduced. We may add that the scheme also implies a glaring ignorance of the character of the Republican party. Its late victories were the brilliant result of the conviction everywhere prevalent among its supporters that a crisis has come which calls for their interposition to rescue from imminent peril the principles and policy for which they once made the Democratic possible for men to make. Though a bare majority would settle the actual contest for the present in their favor, a bare majority would not effect the object the accomplishment of which seems to every intelligent Republican of most urgent and vital importance to the safety and prosperity of the commonwealth. This object is to convince the late Confederates and their Democratic sympathizers in the North, in a manner which shall leave no room for doubt or cavil, that the results of the war admit of no reversal, and that the Republican party is still so entirely in the ascendant that hopes of revolution, founded on its overthrow or on defections from it, are too vain and utopian to justify either the action or the apathy of sane men. This is the lesson most needed by the South, the lesson which, learned and applied with intelligence and energy, and in good faith, six or four years ago, would have soon put a new face upon things in that part of the world. Instead of learning and applying the lesson, too much of the late ruling class of the South have never ceased to hope for the triumph of their ancient Democratic allies of the North, with the consequence of undoing so far as possible all Republican acts, and of revolutionizing the entire system of Republican policy. More than any other influence, this hope has flattered and sustained them in that course of either negative or positive opposition to the national government, which has made reconstruction difficult, and has worked so injuriously upon their own interests. Their expectations of seeing this long cherished hope realized were never before so confident as in the present Presidential canvass, and the overwhelming defeat of the Democrats with their pseudo Republican allies cannot but be followed by the most happy effects in the North as well as in the South. Despairing of ascendancy, Northern Democrats will cease to encourage their allies of the South, while Democrats of the South, despairing of sympathy and assistance from the North, will, it may be hoped, renounce their factious plans, and apply themselves seriously to the duty of cultivating peaceful and agreeable relations toward the government, and of accommodating themselves to their situation. But, in order that these desirable consequences may follow the Republican victory, the Democratic defeat in November must be overwhelming. Therefore, let the Republicans turn out to a man.

ACCORDING to a cable dispatch from London, in the COMMERCIAL of yesterday, "three experts to whom the Emperor WILLIAM referred the San Juan case, in their reports, recommended, as a compromise, the adoption of a middle channel as a boundary line between British and American territory." The gentleman who edits the cable news for the United States sometimes condescends, just for the sake of agreeable variety, it may be fancied, to write nonsense, or at any rate to make statements which seem to contradict facts known to everybody. If experts to whom the subject was submitted recommended any other than the De Haro channel as a boundary line, they recommended a channel which would have assigned the bone of contention, the island of San Juan, to the British, as the De Haro channel is the only channel between that island and the island of Vancouver. But the cable dispatch says "experts," not "the experts," and it may merely imply that certain of the persons consulted by the Emperor suggested a compromise, as it is not likely that the Emperor gave a decision adverse to the judgment of all the specialists who were consulted. However, Berlin was mentioned as the source of the statement, and it is quite likely to be an humble attempt on the part of some meek retainer of the British embassy there to comfort JOHN BULL, under the affliction of defeat, by making him believe that his claim to the island was not so unfounded as it appears when in view of the unanimity of impartial judges. It would certainly be remarkable if Englishmen did not feel a little uneasy, when thinking of the inference certain to be drawn by the foreign world from the failure at Berlin so soon after the failure at Geneva. In all the world there are no other people who, in diplomatic intercourse, retain and exhibit so comfortable an assurance of the entire validity and rectitude of whatever principle or demand they have once resolved to maintain. CROMWELL's address to the Commissioners of the Scotch Kirk is an admonition of which they stand in constant need: "I beseech you in the bowels of Christ, think it possible you may be mistaken." So that forefigners of a philanthropic disposition can hardly fail to anticipate a kindly and even sympathizing wholesome impression upon the British mind from the combined effect of the Geneva arbitration and the German Emperor's decision. When the next difficulty arises between JOHN BULL and Persia, or between JOHN BULL and China (touching the opium trade, say), we may hope that JOHN, calling to mind his recent lesson, will be able to muster such a degree of modesty as to think it at least possible that all the right and reason are not on his own side of the question. Certainly he might exercise moderation to that extent without the sacrifice of a particle of his greatness.

THE ordinance authorizing a contract to be made, on behalf of the city, with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which contemplates the vacation of certain streets for the use of the company, and the construction by the company of numerous bridges and tunnels at the intersection of streets with the railroad tracks, and various other improvements of a costly and permanent character, with a view to conserving the interests of the citizens, and at the same time meeting the pressing necessities of the railroad company, came up for final consideration in the Common Council yesterday afternoon. Several amendments were offered, but, after a full and fair discussion, all were voted down by a decided majority, and the ordinance passed finally as it came from the Select branch. This is one of the most important municipal measures which has been adopted since the act of consolidation: and while there are those who contend that the railway company has the best of the bargain, yet the great majority of those who have given the matter attention claim that the concessions are about equally balanced, and that the ordinance is as fair as could be made under the circumstances. The minority labored hard to secure a passenger depot on Seventh avenue, as a part of the contract, but failed. The public generally would have been glad to have obtained this concession; but, while the company could not consent to make it a part of the agreement, for reasons not stated, it was asserted on the floor of Councils that a passenger depot on Seventh avenue or Grant street is likely to be built, and that at no very distant day.

THE tax question, or that phase of it presented by the equalization ordinance, the provisions and practical operations of which were fully stated in yesterday's COMMERCIAL, is further discussed in a communication printed herewith. The writer, who is well informed, points out certain defects in the ordinance, among which is the omission to provide for a return of personal property, occupations, professions, etc. The ordinance does not make provision for going beyond the assessments as they appear on the books of the County Commissioners, and while it is admitted that many persons who hold large amounts of personal property are not assessed at all, it is claimed that, under the act of Assembly, the Councils must confine themselves to the assessments as they find them. The belief is, that, under the operations of the equalization ordinance, all these defects in the present system will be made so apparent as to eventually lead to such legislation as will secure a just assessment upon all kinds of property. The subject is one well worth discussion, and we commend the views of our correspondent to the attention of tax payers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A writer in the *Galaxy* says the two great wonderful sights of Europe are the children of England and the flowers of Paris. If any one doubts the former assertion, let him make a pilgrimage any fine afternoon to Hyde Park and look at the English children as they are at play, and he will own they are "earthly angels of incomparable beauty."

A good thing happens now and then in those diversified channels of travel, the street cars, and a friend sends us one which will bear repetition. The scene is a street car, the time last evening, the *dramatis personæ* two gentlemen in calling attire: First gentleman, briskly—"Well! Who is going to be bored to-night?" Second gentleman, as briskly—"I don't know. Where are you going?"

Kansas is the most fertile State in the Union. One potato hill recently turned out half a bushel of rattlesnakes.

The report of the Statistical Congress recently in session at St. Petersburg has not yet reached the United States. The Congress paid a high compliment to Mr. Wm. Barnes, late Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, by electing him to prepare a volume on the statistics of life insurance in the world-wood, to be presented at the next meeting, three years hence.

Mr. James T. Fields, in his recent lecture on "Masters of the Situation," expresses the opinion that with fewer books there would be more culture. How is this for an ex-publisher? Do we herein find an explanation of Mr. Felds's retirement from the trade?

The dry goods business is supposed to be very lively just now. At least so we are informed by our new reporter, who says he noticed a great deal of "bustle" around the dry goods stores last week.

Whole stuffed birds are being used for ornaments on round hats.

An appeal is made to the Londoners, by advertisement, to subscribe for the establishment of "a national opera under limited liability." It certainly is strange, but no less strange than true, that national opera has never succeeded in England. They pay extravagant salaries to Italian vocalists, produce foreign operas at enormous expense, and sometimes have two opera houses going at once, more or less successfully. And yet English opera never succeeds. Whether a limited liability company will be able to accomplish what private enterprise has failed in, remains to be seen.

The Michigan Salt Inspector warns the public that certain firms in different sections of the country, in handling Michigan salt, have been and are now erasing the brand of second quality salt and putting on that of fine or No. 1, and he adds that he intends to take steps to gather such positive information in the matter as he can, and publish the same.

The annual value of iron manufactured in this country is $200,000,000; the wages of labor engaged upon it must exceed $600,000,000; and the number of workmen employed in it is 940,000. Allowing the usual numbers to the workmen's families, one-tenth of the entire population of the United States is seen to be dependent upon the productive and manufacture of iron for support.

According to the London *Economist*, during the past ten years the export of gold from the Australian colonies has not been less than 17,000,000 ounces, or about $340,000,000, and the gold coin export has been about $10,000,000. During the ten years preceding this time, the export of gold was about equal to the above figures. If this is correct, the total export of gold from these colonies since the first discoveries of the diggings, must have been much less than $900,000,000. The yield of California during a like period is estimated at $950,000,000, giving a gross total from these two important repositories of the precious metal of $1,850,000,000 added to the wealth of the world since 1852.

Investigation into the probable cause of the sickness which has just caused the closing of the Rhode Island Conference Seminary at Greenwich, R. I., has resulted in the discovery of a leak in the sewer, in the rear of the boarding house, caused by rats, and by which a portion of the sink drainage was deposited under the rear of the house.

A Western gentleman proposes to ventilate mines by means of a tube, a can of water and an alcohol lamp. The pipe runs to the heading, the lamp is put under the can, and for the rest we are told that "the water, becoming boiled, throws off steam, causing a vacuum." We agree with a contemporary who declares that, "if the principle is scientifically correct, there is but little doubt that its application will be beneficial to mines generating foul air!"

Mr. E. F. R. Lucas, of Penn Fields, England, has patented an invention for "the coking of pitch." The invention consists, first, in the production of a pitch coke of good quality by subjecting the pitch in a muffle oven to the influence of the flame, heat, and gases evolved from the fuel employed; and, secondly, in the manufacture of chrysene and anthracene from coke oil or pitch oil.

The original award of the Geneva commission was finely written on parchment and elegantly bound. It was brought to this country in the Oceanic by Mr. John Davis, the Secretary of Bancroft Davis.

The Jackson, Tenn., *Whig* tells the following cow and bull story, which is just as good as a cock and bull story: "There is on exhibition at the fair a cow with two bags, one on her left back, and the two legs, and a bull that gives milk equal to any cow."

A Chicago saloon keeper hung out a beer bottle, dressed in mourning, on Sunday, underneath which was a bucket of water, with the generous invitation, "Help yourselves, boys!"

Large quantities of iron ore have been found in Maine, which it is proposed to open up in order to furnish iron for the New England market.

Quite an unexpected application of the Ku-Klux law has been made at New Orleans, where a number of strikers have been arrested and held under that law for interfering with men who choose to work without regard to the strike.

According to the Boston papers the horse disease is attacking the dogs in that vicinity in a similar manner.

The mechanical industries of this country are likely to derive considerable benefit from the Alaskan emigration. Many of the immigrants are cotton and woolen operatives, and other artisans, who have had a thorough training, and possess abilities for performing first-class work.

The New England fishing season has just closed. It has been moderately successful, and attended with far less loss of life and property than last year. The Cape Ann *Advertiser* says the fishing business has been very light, probably twenty-five thousand barrels less than last year; but the Bankers have been very successful, and the quantity of fish landed has been greatly in excess of any former year.

Some of the Chicago papers, in discussing the Sunday saloon closing question, are taking the ground that lager beer is without intoxicating properties. This is an error. An analysis of numerous specimen samples of this beverage made last year, showed the presence of alcohol in quantities ranging from 5.630 to 6.190 per cent.

Who says cats are an unfeline race? A Connecticut tabby recently died and was laid out on the floor for burial, when another cat came in, and after taking a long, loving look at the corpse, set up such a sorrowful caterwauling that it moved several bystanders to tears.

We have a piece of gossip from Washington which, true or false, is interesting. Among the Comanches visiting the capital is a young fellow who fell in love at sight with the young daughter of a resident millionaire; and, strange to say, his passion was reciprocated. They even rode out together in the family carriage, and when those having charge of her strictly forbade any further exhibitions of such bad taste on her part, she frankly declared her intention of wedding the Comanche. Of course the matter was too serious not to receive attention. On the one side the young Indian, with plenty of money, declared that he would not leave without the girl of his love; on the other was the girl equally headstrong. The Indian Commissioner was hard put to mend matters, though appealed to. In this dilemma a trip to Europe for the girl was decided on. What the Indian will do about it will be found in the next chapter, when it comes.

A New Jersey couple made up their minds to be married, and straightway sent for a minister. The latter gentleman, on entering the rustic abode of the damsel, found her, clad in homespun attire, with sleeves rolled up, busily engaged in churning. Rufus was called from an adjoining field, where he was plowing, and taking his place with Amanda Jane before the man of authority, informed him that they were ready to be wed. "Jist," said the reverend sire, "it is customary to have a witness," whereupon Amanda Jane went into an adjoining room, and drew in a cradle containing a plump, rosy-cheeked child. The minister "saw the point," and at once proceeded with the ceremony.

We have another chapter to record in the case of the bogus "Lord Gordon," who succeeded so well in imposing upon Horace Greeley, Jay Gould and other notabilities. A gentleman from Edinburgh, Scotland, testifies that in 1869 and 1870 this person sojourned in that city, claiming to be "Lord Glencairn," and to possess great and valuable estates. He swindled jewelers and other tradesmen of large amounts, and got £5,000 from his solicitors by false representations. Gordon is pretty well known to the detectives on the other side of the water, where he has carried on his confidence operations under the names of Herbert Hamilton, Lord Glencairn and others. His real name is Bettley.

The period for the rainy season in California being at hand, considerable apprehension is felt there for the safety of the unhoused wheat crop. Large quantities of grain still remain in the open fields, and although all methods of conveyance are said to be taxed to their utmost to get the crops to market or under cover, it is believed that much loss will accrue to farmers by the exposure of grain during the winter. In several localities new buildings for temporary storage are being put up; but it is evident that as the grain product of the State is increasing with unparalleled rapidity, that more attention will have to be paid hereafter to the matter of sheltering grain as well as raising it.

An inventor in Europe has recently suggested a form of communism which a good many quiet, respectable householders would probably like to see tried during the ensuing winter. It is proposed that a number of houses should receive in common a supply of hot air or hot water, to be furnished from a suitable outside apparatus of pipes, boiler and furnace, to be paid for in common. The hot air or hot water would be "on tap," like the water; and the system, after being tried with a few streets and squares, would afterwards be extended to whole towns.

A letter from Annapolis, Md, to the Chicago *Times*, states that all the stories concerning the illtreatment of the colored midshipman Conyers are true, and that half the truth has not yet been told. Oaths and curses are his greetings, and blows are his welcomes. The abusive and pugnacious midshipmen, who so unreasonably great him in the matter of curses and blows, may yet be heard from by the public.

A NEW FUEL.

The Utilization of Coal Dirt.

[From the Manch Chunk Coal Gazette.]

It is well-known fact that in mining, breaking, screening and handling coal, a very large percentage of it is reduced to dust, commonly called "slack coal." The slack of the bituminous coal is used for blacksmiths' purposes, for making coke, etc., but the demand not being equal to the production, a large amount is piled up near the mines or thrown into the river, as in Pittsburgh, or left in the mines, it not paying to be brought to the surface. Bituminous coal being, of its nature very brittle, gives, on an average, fifty per cent. of coal dust. In preparing anthracite for the market, one-third of it be comes slack coal, and this slack has no value whatever, and is an expense and a nuisance in all the anthracite mining regions.

In Europe the utilization of bituminous coal dust has been tried with success. Two systems were in use, the first one utilizing the coal dust by simple compression, without the use of any cement, and the other one utilizing it by agglomeration, or uniting the particles with a cement.

The first system was applied in England, at a considerable expense, without success, as far back as 1849-50, by Breckwell and by Bessemer. It was also tried in a different way in France, by Evrard and by Baronlier, in 1852 and 1858; the results were not successful; the machinery was too expensive, and it consumed almost as much ordinary coal for its manufacture as it would produce.

The cementing process met with more success. The most singular materials were used at first as cohesive matter. Damaged flour, starch, animal blood, the dregs of sugar factories, the remains of lubricating oil, gum arabic, solutions of glue, sweepings of highways, cow-dung, sulphur, ammoniac salt, copperas, alum, broken glass, oil cake, cork cuttings, tan, tanners bark, lime, chalk, plaster, potatoes, and sweepings of highways are among the cements patented. It seems unnecessary to say that these ridiculous attempts to solidify coal dust were failures.

Potters' clay, coal tar, and its derivative, soft and dry pitch, are the only cements which have received, in spite of some defects a practical sanction. Clay, and soft and dry pitch are still used as cements in England, France, German, Belgium, Spain and even Italy.

Artificial fuel, made in Europe from bituminous or semi-bituminous coal dust, cemented by soft or dry pitch, is entirely unfit for domestic purposes, on account of the smell and smoke. In the last century, the mixture of coal dust and tar, pressed by hand in the shape of balls, was used for domestic purposes, in England, in Germany, in the North of France and in Belgium, and is still in use at the present day. The first machine erected to manufacture coal dust and tar into solid lumps by mechanical pressure, was the invention of a French engineer, named David, and was erected in 1850, at Ham-sur-Sambre, (Belgium). Another machine, invented by Sonay Baudry, was erected in 1861, at Tamines-sur-Sambre, Belgium), and is still working to day. Several other factories have been erected in England and Germany, where the same process is applied. Twenty per cent. is the percentage of clay mixed with the coal dust, and the coal manufactured cannot stand exposure to moisture. All the attempts made in this country to manufacture a marketable artificial fuel from the refuse of the coal have been failures, and it was only reserved for Mr. Loiseau to discover to make fuel from the anthracite coal slack. In this field of science and industry, a success at last must be recorded. The efforts of Mr. E. F. Loiseau, a French gentleman, whose process has been described at length in our columns, have been crowned with great success. All those who have witnessed during last week the fine burning qualities of Mr. Loiseau's coal at the Mansion House, and at the Source Line fire testing qualities, agree that it is a perfect success. Although manufactured with defective machinery, it demonstrates conclusively the practicability of the process. Mr. Loiseau has succeeded in reducing the proportions of clay to five per cent. and in rendering the coal perfectly waterproof.

Wednesday of last week a large party, composed of the board of directors and of the principal stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, were at the Mansion House. Fires with Mr. Loiseau's coal were burning in all the grates and stoves of the house, and they attracted considerable attention. The good qualities of the coal were not overlooked to be denied, and the impression was universally favorable.

We understand that at a meeting of the board of directors held the same day, Mr. E. W. Clark, the able President of the company, was authorized to apply Mr. Loiseau's process to the works at Wequetequing. New and appropriate machinery will be erected, and we may expect that by next spring, the coal made from the waste anthracite will be on the market.

Mr. Loiseau has been untiring in his efforts to bring his invention to a practical success. He had to contend with strong prejudices, but his energy was equal to the emergency, and we sincerely congratulate him on his deserved success. We also congratulate the officers of the company, who had the sagacity to discern the advantages of Mr. Loiseau's process, and who have spared neither time nor money to allow him to demonstrate its practicability.

PERSONAL.

Rev. Mr. Green, one of the most noted convicts in the Indiana State Prison South at Jeffersonville, went out on the 26th by expiration of time. Green was a Baptist preacher of some note in that State, and for a time after his incarceration for larceny, where his incarceration he has been the leader of all the moral reforms in the prison, being the organizer of the temperance society among the convicts. His crime was forgery.

Ex-Senator William Gwin, formerly from California, but latterly known as "Duke de Gwinasme Gwin," is in London, endeavoring to palm on the English market the stock of a mining company in which he is largely interested.

The redoubtable "Buffalo Bill" is now "the Honorable W. F. Cody," member of the Nebraska Legislature from Lincoln county. He will naturally be made chairman of the Committee of Codyfication of the Laws relating to Indians.

The British people are great meddlers with the bones of the dead. The body of Robert Burns has been dug up twice, at least, and the last the authorities of Dumfries had it reinterred, they had replaced the skull "in a box lined with the softest of hair."

Lord and Lady Dufferin have been welcomed with all the customary honors, and more than the customary enthusiasm, in Canada. The city of Toronto was beautifully decorated on the occasion of their reception. An arch at the corner of Yonge and King streets displayed the British Union Jack, the Stars and Stripes and the Canadian Ensign, and was inscribed "Erin Go Bragh" and "Welcome Lord Dufferin." Ladies will be interested to learn that Lady Dufferin is a very pretty woman, and that, at the reception ball, at Toronto, she wore white silk and a coronet of diamonds.

Du Chaillu, who has been looking for new varieties of gorillas among the polar bears of Europe, will return to America next month.

Scotland is full of great people this year. The Queen is there at present, and so are the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Empress of the French and the Prince Imperial have but lately gone. Mr. Gladstone has just arrived in Glasgow. John Bright was triumphantly received in Edinburgh. Mr. Lowe has been there, and is going back. Mr. Lowell is wandering about somewhere in these regions.

"Mr. Gumby," of the New York *Weed*, writes from Washington: "The family speak of Miss Grant as having grown and developed much during her travels. They rather discourage the idea that she will enter gayly into society the present winter. She is only seventeen, and can well afford to wait. There is great rejoicing among her relatives over her return, as she is almost idolized by her aunts and uncles, as well as by her parents. But then, to speak the truth, she has an unusually lovely disposition, and although an only daughter, is totally unspoiled.

D. A. January, the merchant prince of St. Louis, silvered though his locks be by the storms of sixty odd winters, is yet a model to many younger men. He became, and wrote, the father of a son, a strong, healthy child, who bids fair to rival his honored progenitor in head and heart.

John Campbell, a dairy-maid of Cornwall, Canada, died at the tender age of one hundred and thirty-one years recently.

A boat of General Sherman has arrived at Washington from Rome. It is the work of Cretoni, the artist, who has given us two meritorious statues of statuary now in the Capitol, namely: Roger Williams and General Greene. The marble is of the purest Carrara, and the cutting is excellent. The uniform perfect, the attitudes and positions equally correct; but we think the artist has failed to catch the expression of nervous force, determination and quick perceptive power which pre-eminently characterize the features of the great chief. It is a very pleasing piece of work and mild-mannered as the man of peace, something we think the General has no fancy for, and does not even enjoy.

Last year the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Methodist Church dispatched a young lady from New York city as a female missionary teacher to India. The expense of outfit and passage to India for a missionary is one thousand dollars. No sooner, however, had the young lady arrived in the country than she proceeded to accept the attentions of Rev. Mr. ——, a missionary sent out under the auspices of the American Board. As a result, they were to a short time be married. The Ladies' Missionary Society have accordingly made a formal demand upon the husband elect for the payment of the thousand dollars, that being the amount expended in getting his wife to the country, and she ceasing to be of any use for the service demanded, viz.: that of a female teacher. The reply of the husband has not yet been received. It certainly seems like a rough procedure against him.

Panic in a St. Louis Theater.

They had a big scare on New Year's opera house in St. Louis one night this week. F. S. Chanfrau was playing "Kit" to an overcrowded house. Just in the most exciting part of the play, when everybody was deeply interested, a loud crash was heard in the gallery. A panic ensued, and there was a general rush for the doors. The cooler-headed people in the audience endeavored to reassure the rest, but fruitlessly. One terrified gentleman, who occupied a seat in the front row of the dress-circle, picked his wife up and hung her over the railing, intending to drop her into the parquette, but luckily was prevented from doing so. A number of ladies fainted and had to be carried out. When quiet had been restored, Mr. De Bar appeared on the stage and explained the matter. Too many boys had occupied one of the benches in the gallery, and broke it in the middle, thus causing the alarm.

The effect of cold on iron, concerning which much diversity of opinion exists, is illustrated pretty forcibly by the experience of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, which is engaged in renewing its rails. The effect of the recent half-yearly meeting of the company, in London, the President said that 9,260 to 4,000 rails on the line break every winter! But he found comfort in the fact that, in about 150 miles of steel track, only eight or ten rails have broken. It was feared when Bessemer rails were first introduced that their resistance to wear would be counterbalanced by unusual liability to break, and that they would be equally dangerous. Experience clears the impression being apparently that, having something of the hardness of cast iron, they had also something of its brittleness. This experience of the Grand Trunk Railway, however, indicates that they are especially fitted for such climates.

Criminal Imposition.

A bad bill substituted for a good one is simply a toss to the pocket of the taker; but a *poisonous slop* substituted for a life-sustaining medicine imperils the health of those who imbibe it, and the man who concocts, or sells, or recommends such an article is a criminal impostor and deserves to be visited with a heavier penalty than if he had counterfeited gold pieces or forged bank bills. Many vile, unwholesome potions now being offered for sale in various parts of the country as "tonics" and "restoratives" are recommended by their dishonest proprietors and vendors as superior to the famous national specific, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Desperate attempts are made to thrust these pernicious compounds into the hands and down the throats of life-long patrons of the great vegetable stimulant and stomachic; and although these conspiracies against health and life very rarely succeed, it nevertheless seems to be our duty occasionally to warn the credulous against them. Hostetter's Bitters, the unequalled remedy for casual indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, biliousness, liver complaint, the various forms of rheumatism, fever and ague, constipation, constitutional debility, and the functional derangement of the nervous system, after being tried with a few streets and squares, would afterwards be extended to whole towns.

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FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

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We would suggest to any of our readers who may wish to provide themselves with a STRICTLY PURE article of Whisky, Brandy, &c., &c., to call at

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 31, 1872.

The month closing has been one of the most trying, both on the business men and the banks, that we have experienced since the days prior to the inflation of a revolutionary currency. After the suspension of specie payments, we floated off gaily on the advancing wave of an increasing currency, with money increasing rapidly in volume, and all commodities advancing in price in exact proportion. From the famous day at Appomattox, when gold took a plunge downward, we have been on the return road to the healthier state of a former decade. With the contraction of the currency prices gradually intervened the natural shrinkage from their inflated condition, and debtors, who before had found the market always working in their favor, soon raised the cry of stringency, till, in February, 1868, Congress suspended the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or canceling United States notes—continuing his power to cancel and destroy mutilated notes, and to replace them with others of the same character and amount. Since that time the volume of the currency has been a fixed quantity, and the hard process of reaching a firm basis of actual values has become every day harder. The law in regard to the reserve required to be held under the National Banking act, intended as a safeguard, has been used by speculators to intensify any stringency occasioned by the legitimate demands of trade, no discretion being left to bank officers to judge when the occasion called for a variation from the twenty-five per cent. rule. The new issue of national bank notes, in place of an equal amount of three per cents, available as bank reserves, intended by Congress to increase the amount of currency for the wants of commerce, has practically worked in exactly the opposite direction—as, for each issue of national currency, fifteen or twenty per cent. of greenbacks had to be placed in bank vaults as reserve. While the contraction of the country was being reduced in equal amounts with the issue of national notes, the foundation of our national banking edifice was reduced $50,000,000, and the superstructure increased in proportion—a process which, if continued long enough, must inevitably lead to a toppling over of the whole building. While this process of contraction has been going on in the mercantile community, the custom of long credits has become rife with a corresponding additional drain upon the resources of the banks; and the value of debts among merchants has been rapidly increasing. With each returning autumn the stringency has been more intense than the former, and the process has but to continue a few years longer to compel a stoppage of the wheels of the whole machine. During the busy days of summer we repeatedly raised a warning voice, pointing out the inevitable result that was sure to follow—and our predictions have been more than fulfilled. Few persons realize how great was the danger through which we have just passed, for it required but the slightest adverse movement to have created a panic. Fortunately we have escaped it for the time, and it remains to be seen whether the warning of impending evil will cause measures to be taken to prevent it.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Even.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116¾	116¾	116¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114¼	114¼	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114¾	114¾	114¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾	108¾
New 5s	109¼	111	111
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾
Currency 6s	118¾	118¾	119¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold		112¾	
United States 6s of 1881		116¾	
United States 5-20s of 1862		115¾	
United States 5-20s of 1864		115¾	
United States 5-20s of 1865		116	
United States 10-40s		108¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865		114¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867		114¾	
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868		114¾	
Currency Pacifics		113¾	

—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Sun* states that a national bank in that State, which commenced operations soon after the war, paid its stockholders a semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent., but, the profits becoming very large, the directors watered the stock 100 per cent., and upon this doubled stock they declared a dividend of 10 per cent. semi-annually, and are doing so at the present time, giving the stockholders 40 per cent. profit annually upon their investment.

—The total transactions of the stock exchange for the week will foot up nearly two millions of shares. Supposing that these are, as a par of 100, and that the average selling price is 70, the value of the week's business, if it were a genuine buying and selling, would be over $125,000,000. From these figures a rough estimate can be formed of the vast scale on which these operations are conducted; and although this is a magnified and formally varied style of betting, and not real business, it is easy to see how such great speculation can affect general trade, and that it exerts a powerful though secret influence upon all monetary transactions, from those in the national treasury down to those of the most retired country private firm.

—It is a curious fact that notes dated on the 28th, 29th, 30th and 31st of this month at four months from date all mature on the same day, March 3, 1873.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 31, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Western Union Tel.	78¾	78	77½	77¾		
Quicksilver	37		36¾	36¾		
Pacific Mail	93¾	93½	94	93¾	94	
Adams Express	61		60½			
Wells, Fargo Express						
American Express	53½		53½			
United States Express						
New York Central	94¾		94½		94¾	94¾
New York Central Scrip						
Erie	20¾		20¾		20¾	
Reading						
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern	92¾	92	92¼	92¼	92¼	
Illinois Central	124		124			
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89¼		89¼			
Chicago and Northwest	86¾		86¾		87¼	87¼
Do. preferred	90¾		90¾		90¾	90¾
Rock Island	96¾		96¾		96¾	96¾
St. Paul	58¾		58¾	58¾	58¾	
Do. preferred	76¾		76¾	76¾	76¾	
Wabash	70¾		70¾	70¾	70¾	
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	94	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾
Do. preferred			112¾			
Do. preferred, A. & G. W.			112¾			
Harlem			130			
New Jersey			115			
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	57½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	59½
Phila. and Erie	27½	North Penna R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	39	United Co's of N. J.	125
Catawissa	37	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	36	Reading	98

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 31.—Business very quiet in all departments of trade, although jobbers are kept fairly busy in filling orders from the in-order, which came forward in full enough. The market continues steady and strong, with no noticeable change in prices. The New York *Daily Bulletin* says foreign goods are dull in importers' and jobbers' hands, but the auction rooms are largely attended again. To-day a large auction sale of Lupin's merinos and other fabrics was a success; the bidding was brisk and better figures prevailed for all plain goods.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 24	1,040	7,100	6,200	30	50
Friday, October 25	700	12,100	1,600	15	30
Saturday, Oct. 26	860	4,100	200	20	
Monday, Oct. 28	880	4,100	1,300		120
Tuesday, Oct. 29	1,220	15,100	1,400	15	30
Wednesday, Oct. 30	400	1,200	2,000	18	34
Total	5,040	19,900	12,400	98	264
Last week	7,020	28,720	9,300	180	17

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hors, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Thursday, Oct. 24	1,040	7,100	6,200	30	50
Friday, October 25	700	12,100	1,600	15	30
Saturday, Oct. 26	860	4,100	200		
Monday, Oct. 28	880	4,100	1,300		120
Tuesday, Oct. 29	1,220	15,100	1,400	15	30
Wednesday, Oct. 30	400	1,200	2,000	18	34
Total	5,040	19,900	12,400	98	264
Last week	7,020	28,720	9,300	180	17

Cattle.

The market this week opened up with a decreased supply of stock on sale. Compared with last week there has been a falling off of some two hundred head of cattle. The decrease is mainly in the stock for New York market, as we have a fair supply on sale of way stock. The falling off is no doubt on account of the horse disease, which prevails to an alarming extent East, and cripples probably more than any other branch of trade the butcher trade. It is estimated that thousands of dollars are lost daily by the inability of wholesale butchers in Washington market, New York, to deliver carcasses to customers. The demand from country dealers remains about the same as last week, and, with a moderate supply on sale, prices may be said to rule the same as last week but trade more active. The quality of the cattle on sale is generally common, and though prime stock sells more readily, prices are in sympathy with inferior grades, and are evidently lower than for the last few weeks.

Bulls.

The supply of bulls on sale is the largest for some time. The demand continues good and sales are made readily at prices a shade higher than have heretofore ruled, they are selling active from @2 50 to @3 25, according to quality, kind, etc.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale small. There is a fair market for good milkers and sales can be made quickly at good prices. They are selling from @32 to @50, according to style and quality as milkers, &c.

Stockers.

The number of cattle offering that are fit for nothing but stockers is quite large. The market rules dull and but little inquiry is made for them. Feed rules so high in the section that farmers are feeding fewer cattle than usual. Prices are low, ruling from @3 25 to @3 75.

Oxen.

A demand has suddenly sprung up for work oxen; caused by the horse disease. We heard several parties inquiring for oxen for shipment East on speculation. Nothing of that kind was sale, but we have no doubt that if such kind of stock offered good prices could be obtained for them, so long as the present excitement lasts.

Mules.

The increase of mules shipping east has been some two hundred head the last two days.

It is the general impression that mules are not liable to the general horse disease, and several parties are sending consignments East for sale. We are not aware that mules do not take the disease we look confidently for an increased trade in this kind of stock.

Hogs.

Extra 1,800 to 1,900 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $5 50 to @5 75; extra 1,700 lbs do, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 1,200 lbs, $4 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs to 1,200 lbs, prime 1,000 lbs, $3 75 to $4 25; common, $3 25 to $3 75; stockers $3 25 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The hog trade since our last report has been rather dull, though at present the feeling regarding prime Philadelphia stock is better, and prices may be quoted a shade higher. Receipts since last writing a day or two Philadelphia buyers have been getting a good many hogs on commission, but the most coming have had off this source of supply, and hence a better feeling and demand. York buyers are not purchasing any, and prices on lower grades of hogs remain unchanged. At this writing the run of hogs is light, and as shippers want are advised to wait also we do not look for any heavy run of hogs until there is a better demand.

Prices.

Extra Philadelphia $4 50; prime do $4 40@4 45; Yorkers, none selling.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep for the week have been fair. The offering have been in bunches and rails; this stock has moved quicker and more satisfactory than it did last. Prices cannot be said to be much better, though sales are quite pretty soon after the arrival of stock, and heavy feed bills saved. At this writing the prospect is that trade will rule fair for the balance of the week.

Extra 100 lbs, fine wool, $5 75; prime 95 lbs $5 50; prime 85 lbs $5 25; prime 80 lbs $5 00; fair, 70 to 75 lbs $4 25@4 60.

Cattle Sales.

REDUCE, RUFF & CO. SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	Lbs.	Amount.
7	980	$4 50	1	$50
1	1,320	5 00	1	5,500
7	8,090	5 37½	1	3,150
4	2,500	4 50	6	1,780
1	1,540	4 50	1	930
1 bull	1,020	4 50	1 bull	930
2	2,200	4 50	1	1,020
4	3,200	4 50	1	1,660
4	3,960	4 75	18	20,080
4	12,650	4 25	10	17,980
2	3,850	5 00	2	2,160
18	20,300	4 50	18	27,360

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

16	19,650	5 00	18	19,200
16	15,050	4 75	16	11,250
10	9,050	4 00	40	42,750
10	10,070	4 00	40	17,980
18 bulls	21,570	2 00	17	19,280
18	16,950	4 50	18	19,200
4	4,280	4 50	15	16,880
18	16,630	2 bulls	18	20,700
1	1,730 bulls	2 75	1	1,270
1	720	3 18	1	2,000

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK'S

29	18,300	5 62½	17	18,850
20	16,800	5 25	36	40,000
20	20,570	5 50	18	17,000
19	20,410	5 75	18	19,200
21	19,320	5 75	8 bulls	2,700
2	1,440	3 00	1 bulls	11,440
4 bulls	5,160	2 62½	2 bulls	2,500

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

3	3,560	5 75	2	22,000
7	9,150	5 00	19	19,630
19	19,000	4 87½	19	19,000
2	9,000	5 50	8	11,500
2	2,000	4 00	2	3,120
18	21,000	5 37	20	18,380
18	18,360	5 75	18	18,200
18 bulls	12,400	2 00	16	19,400
18	16,700	5 75	18	3,600
2	13,180	4 50	18	20,650
2	18,020	5 00	18	18,700
2	9,040	5 00	4	4,600
2	2,000	4 50	2	2,220
2	14,520	4 62	18	20,550
2	18,020	5 00	18	18,700
2	19,150	4 37½	3	3,100
2	1,140	4 75	1	1,000
2	20,000	5 25	2	2,100
18	18,050	4 75	18	18,000
1	1,320	4 75	1	1,400

ORR, WILLIAMS & LOUGHREY SOLD

16	20,070	5 00	17	19,470
1	1,004	4 00	22	41,800
1	14,150	4 75	18	20,150
2	13,520	4 50	19	4,850
2	20,000	4 00	19	2,500
2	18,720	4 55	45	20,120
2	27,700	4 00	18	19,100
2	19,120	4 00	44	19,100
2	22,150	4 00	42	19,740
2	21,600	4 50	46	12,150
2	21,150	4 50	45	20,000
2	20,420	4 55	103	23,040
2	12,400	4 00	31	11,070
2	29,250	4 00	81	23,000

HEDGES, RUFF & CO. SOLD

31	9,970	4 30	90	39,500
1	1,070	4 00	37	15,000
2	18,000	4 50	45	6,500
115	56,850	4 40		

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD

32	9,260	4 40	28	7,370
32	14,800	4 50	34	8,000
32	20,930	4 60	183	48,180
32	19,200	4 24	41	10,000
32	20,810	4 60	60	12,750
32	6,020	4 50	54	13,000
32	14,120	4 60	47	12,250
32	7,860	4 00	25	5,000
32	24,540	4 62	10	3,170
32	20,800	4 50	47	10,310
32	27,670	4 30	50	14,000
32	5,570	4 25	51	14,500
32	19,400	4 50	50	13,000
32	21,550	4 45	80	17,980
32	25,000	4 50		

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

48	12,080	4 40	45	19,800
44	9,250	4 50	21	4,200
31	19,550	4 50	90	24,570
32	8,211	4 50	20	4,200

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, & CO. SOLD

163	24,050	4 60	184	37,040
168	17,900	4 62	10	2,500
169	28,050	4 50	44	14,400
168	26,950	4 50	49	12,150
168	4,210	3 50	46	12,000
168	9,720	3 50	18	4,050
168	10,150	4 65	61	5,750
39	2,830	4 60	44	10,050
39	3,020	4 50	13	2,100
39	3,040	4 50	44	12,850
39	13,500	4 40	9	2,200
39	12,840	4 30	76	17,000
39	1,670	4 00	12	2,430
39	22,700	4 50	67	10,720
47	11,540	4 50	10	3,020
47	26,100	4 50	112	25,670
47	14,070	4 50	113	33,850
47	9,980	4 40	40	1,100
47	19,110	4 50	43	11,450
47	26,350	4 50	64	15,750
47	14,460	4 20	14	3,210
47	5,200	4 50	30	8,000
47	3,940	4 12	99	24,950
47	26,250	4 50	35	6,140
102	20,650	4 37½	31	27,450
102	19,200	4 37	45	12,500
79	21,100	4 50	18	3,820
79	26,950	4 50	64	16,000
79	14,460	4 40	33	7,430
79	27,000	4 13	104	6,500
80	24,540	4 50	74	20,040
80	12,260	4 40	28	

HEDGES, RUFF & CO. SOLD

78	7,020	4 50	50	22,800
103	7,060	4 12½	28	9,650
	7,080	4 50	104	20,000

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD

28	18,710	5 00	198	15,520
16	19,940	5 00	258	20,000
11	8,690	5 00	213	14,880
11	13,440	5 25	194	15,440
18	12,400	4 75	166	7,760
18	18,850	4 75	183	14,050
28	18,850	5 72½		

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD

	per head	4 50	208	21,100
28	12,500	4 50	208	17,650
28	17,400	4 50	139	10,020
28	6,600	4 50	118	lambs, 6,700

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & CO. SOLD

111	9,020	5 50	204	18,410
111	9,010	5 25	183	15,810
111	5,010	5 10	204	15,810
111	17,050	5 00	127	12,850
111	7,000	4 90	95	5,000
186	20,020	6 00	91	6,000
186	8,160	4 75	171	15,000
186	16,360	5 62½	13	1,070
186	20,020	5 75	183	14,500
186	8,200	5 75	183	15,000
186	9,080	5 20	495	62,750

CANNED FRUITS, &c.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

Below will be found the wholesale prices for canned fruits, oysters, lobsters, &c.

	₩ doz.		₩ doz.
Peaches, 2 lbs	$2 25@3 00	Succotash, qts	$3 00
Peaches, 3 lbs	3 25	Lobsters, 1 lb	2 75
Tomatoes, 2 lbs	2 00@2 10	Lobsters, 2 lbs	4 00
Tomatoes, 3 lbs	2 60@2 75	Oysters, 1 lb	1 50@1 60
Green corn, 2 lb	2 50@2 85	Cove oysters, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75
Green peas, 2 lb	2 50	Stewed oysters, 1 lb	1 60
Strawber's, 2 lb	2 50	Spiced oysters, 2 lbs	2 75
Blackbrs, 2 lbs	2 00	Pickled oysters, qt	4 50
Raspber's, 2 lbs	3 25	Dr'd dry peach, qt	1 60
Whortleb'r, 2 lbs	2 50@2 75	Layer raisins	2 50@3 25
Pine apples	3 00@3 25	Val. raisins	11@12½c
Pears, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Seedl'n raisins	14c
Cherries, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Currants	9@10c
Plums, 2 lbs	2 75@3 00	Turkey prunes	10c
Gr'n g'e plums		Lemons	5 50@6 00
2 lbs	3 50@3 75	Peanuts, ₩ lbs	10
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 00	roasted	2 75@3 00
String be'n, 2 lb	2 25		

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, October 31, 1872.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Drug gists:

Acid.					
Acetic	₩ lb	17	@	20	
Boracic	₩ lb	1 10	@	1 40	
Oxalic	₩ lb	28	@	30	
Tartaric	₩ lb	68	@	70	
Alcohol	gall	1 93	@	2 50	
Alum.					
Alum	₩ lb		@	6	
Ammonia	₩ lb		@	30	
Antimonial powder	₩ lb		@	75	
Arrowroot	₩ lb		@	30	
Asafœtida	₩ lb		@	75	
Balsam Copaiba	₩ lb		@	75	
Bark, Cassia	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Peruvian	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Slippery Elm	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sassafras	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Soap	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Wahoo	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Wild Cherry	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Yellow	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Quillaya	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Quillaya, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Elm	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Elm, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Honduras	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Honduras, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Mexican	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Mexican, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Hamburg	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Hamburg, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Jamaica	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Jamaica, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Honduras, cut	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Honduras, cut, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Mexican, cut	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Mexican, cut, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Hamburg, cut	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Hamburg, cut, powdered	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Jamaica, cut	₩ lb		@	30	
Bark, Sarsaparilla, Jamaica, cut

THE VERY LATEST.

THE LATE SEA HORROR.

Particulars of the Burning of the Missouri.

The Story of the Survivors.

NEW YORK, October 31.—The following particulars of the burning of the steamship Missouri have been obtained from survivors who have arrived here:

When the boat which was saved left the burning ship, one boat was seen with its keel upward, which had two men on it. The rescued boat lay for two hours by a swamped boat containing nine men, including the engineer, fireman and ship's barber, and a bucket was given to the inmates of the swamped boat to bail with, there being two in the rescued boat. As there were no seamen in the swamped boat they were unable properly to manage it, and in this condition they were left. It is not likely that any of them were saved.

No sails had been used for two days previous to the fire. On that day the Missouri was in company with a ship from 9:15 A. M. until 3 P. M., when she was lost sight of. For forty minutes after the rescued left the Missouri they saw the passengers and crew who remained on board crowded on the after part of the vessel. It is said that the fire was first discovered on the floor of the locker in the pantry, and the cry of "fire" was immediately given. Wet carpets were at once put on the fire by the pantry-man and others, and the steward reported to the passengers that the fire was out. The alarm was given while the passengers were at breakfast, but on receiving the Steward's report that the fire had been extinguished, breakfast was resumed and the fears of the passengers quieted. Within two minutes, however, several voices screamed "fire" at a stoke hole. All was then confusion. Within twenty minutes three boats were launched.

In the rescued boat, with the exception of a few pieces of sugar cane, there was neither food nor water, and only two small oars and a large one; neither was there any sails or anything to make them of. It was from nine o'clock in the morning of the 23d until two o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th before assistance was obtained. At that time the schooner Spy was sighted, and the rescued party pulled vigorously to her. The "Spy" took the survivors to Hopetown, on Elbow key, where they arrived about 7 P. M. on the 25th. On the 24th a schooner was sent toward the burning ship, with charts and full directions where to find her, and with instructions to look for the ship's boats and hail the coast. The schooner returned about midnight on the 24th, and reported having seen nothing of the boats or passengers. The sea was then breaking heavily on the reefs. The party left Hopetown on the 25th, and arrived at Nassau on the 28th.

It is said that the donkey pumps of the steamer were never started, one of the passengers asserting that he had hold of the hose some time and that no water was forced through it on the flames from the donkey. Two deck pumps were worked a few minutes only. Within fifteen minutes after the alarm of fire was given the twelve survivors were in the boat and the flames were coming from the stoke hole in a volume. The ship's course was never changed, and consequently the flames were carried athwartships, burning up one life-boat on the lee side and making it too hot to get the others off. Only three boats were launched, two of which were swamped.

It is said that several females and seven children were aboard the Missouri, none of whom got into the boats. The scene presented was heart-rending. The Missouri's engines were stopped, but her sails left spread, and the speed of four knots was maintained.

When last seen Captain Green was working with Purser Hammond and some of the crew, trying to get off the lee boat, surrounded by smoke and flame. Eleven of the survivors say that the boat was never launched, but the twelfth says that she was launched full of people, but was immediately swamped.

KEY WEST, FLA., October 31.—The only expense incurred in this port by the little English steamer Anna, belonging to the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and which brought the survivors of the ill-fated steamship Missouri, from Nassau, was forced upon her by the United States custom officers, who even charged her with kerosene and twelve months in advance. Every one else with whom the Anna had business, worked willingly and gratuitously.

CITY MATTERS.

The Hartranft Reception.

This evening the grand reception to be given by the Hartranft club to their many friends comes off at City Hall. In the hands of the following committee of arrangements, the affair cannot but prove a success. Messrs. Thos. H. Phelps, N. A. Clowes, Julius Franke, T. G. Sample, J. H. Dickson, J. Abletz, James Livingstone, W. Spealman, C. A. McClelland and W. H. Ross. The music will be furnished by several first-class band and string bands, and will consist of the most fashionable dance music of the day. Col. Joe Scott will call the figures. The hall has been thoroughly renovated, the floor waxed, and at an early hour this morning the committee on decorations began the work. The company promises to be most select, the greatest care having been taken to sell no tickets to persons not approved by the committee of arrangements.

That Police Inestigation.

The Police Committee of East Birmingham met last evening for the purpose of investigating the charges that were preferred against officers Cox and Hager by Capt. Wilson. The charges have already been published. A large number of witnesses were examined and considerable testimony elicited. The officers plead guilty to two of the charges. One of these charges was that at different times the officers returned home at the three o'clock in the morning. Their defense was that they were authorized to do so by the captain. They also plead guilty to the charge of entering a sale in which one beats, giving as a reason that the nights referred to were t. b. ter cool. At the conclusion of the investigation the committee stated they would tender a decision at an early day. It was reported last night that a favorable decision would be rendered, and the officers reinstated.

Result of Intemperance.

A sad case of the evils of intemperance was developed yesterday on the South Side. On Wednesday night Mrs. Catherine Clark and her husband retired in a beastly state of intoxication. Yesterday morning their only son, James Clark, arose, as usual, to go to work, but his parents not rising to wake him compelled to leave the house without his breakfast. He had no apprehensions whatever that anything was wrong, but thought they had not yet recovered from their debauch. At noon, when he returned home, he found his father in the parlor on a bed, and upon examination discovered that his mother was dead. His father was still on the drunk, but upon being informed of his wife's death he could not realize the fact, and was unable to get up. Dr. Wright was notified, and gave a ph ce of his opinion that death resulted from inflammation of the stomach, caused by excessive drinking. The coroner held an inquest over the remains last evening, when a verdict in accordance with the opinion of the physician was rendered. The family lived in the deepest poverty, in the third story of a building on the corner of Sixteenth and Carson streets, Birmingham.

Another Rally.

The Republicans of Allegheny ney another meeting las evening at the corner of Second and Middle streets. There was a large attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. At eight o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—Peter Bolster.

Vice Presidents—C. R. Gillespie, Fred. Buchert, A. P. Callow, Samuel Hastings, Fred. Lang, H. K. Tyler, Col. George Gerst, John Megraw, Joseph Hack, Charles Schrieper, Samuel Duncan, John A. Tyler, George Schlagein, John Horn, Henry Hoffschutz, Henry Lutzy, Wm. Brown, Thomas Brown, Wm. Swindle, Arthur Hobson, Wm. Paul, Jr., Jas. Kerr, Jas. McErier, Fred. Alwattter, Wm. Wettig, H. Vogler, Christ Geib, James Stedford, Henry M. Long, Samuel Spencer, Samuel Druttt, James E. Crow, David Hastings, D. I. Smith, Isaac Stearn.

Secretaries—S. A. Neace, Benj. Pairpoint and Capt. J. C. Wilkinson.

The President now made a few remarks, after which he announced that Gen. Mank had not arrived in the city, but that other speakers were present who would address the meeting. Interesting addresses were then delivered by Major E. A. Montooth, John Megraw and others, after which the meeting adjourned amid much enthusiasm.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Employee on the Valley Railroad Struck by a Locomotive and Instantly Killed.

Yesterday morning, shortly after ten o'clock, John McGraw, a laborer in the employ of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, met with a fatal accident at Sandy Creek station. At the time stated, two trains, passed near that point. The deceased saw the coal train which was going south in time, and got off the track. He, however, did not see the mail train, and had no sooner got on his track to proceed along the track than he was struck and thrown a considerable distance. The train was stopped, and when he was picked up life was extinct. The Coroner held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The deceased was about forty-eight years of age, and a native of Ireland. He resided at No. 29 Webster avenue, and leaves a wife and family.

P. V. AND C. RAILWAY.

The Work on the Abandoned Sections.

The excitement consequent upon the abandonment of the work on six sections of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway, between Pine run and Elizabeth, owing to the failure of the two contractors, has almost ceased, and the people have resumed their wonted quiet. We understand that the railway company is not likely to lose any time by the failure, and that already two of the abandoned sections have been relet to Mr. Fred Gwinner, to finish up. Mr. Gwinner is a large contractor, and has done some of the heaviest work of the road. He has pushed his sections forward with great energy, and met all his engagements promptly and satisfactorily. If he takes hold of the abandoned work, he will no doubt finish it up in good time. He has no difficulty in getting all the men he wants, as he makes it a rule to pay as he goes, and is responsible for anything he may undertake. The company intends to above the work forward as speedily as possible.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT.

The Seventh Ward School House, Allegheny, Slightly Damaged—Accident to Chief Crow.

Shortly after noon yesterday a fire broke out in the cellar in the rear part of the Seventh ward school house, in Butcher's run. An alarm was sounded from box No. 57, which was promptly responded to by the firemen. By the time the firemen arrived the flames had gained considerable headway but the floor was broken in and a number of streams directed on the fire, by which it was promptly extinguished. The origin of the fire was that a boy had thrown a lighted cigar on a pile of old shingles in the cellar, which had been placed there a day or two ago, when workmen were engaged in putting a new roof on the building. The structure is a small one-story building and contains two rooms. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars. A new floor will be put in immediately, and the school will not be closed more than a few days.

A severe accident befel Chief Engineer Crow while proceeding to the fire. He was riding in his buck wagon, accompanied by John Hunter, along North avenue, and when he reached whitcoak alley the axle broke, and as the horse was proceeding at a rapid gait, the wagon was upset, throwing the occupants heavily to the ground. Mr. Crow fell on his right shoulder, spraining it badly, and will lose the use of his arm for several days. He also received slight bruises about his body. Mr. Hunter received severe bruises, but fortunately no bones were broken. The wagon was completely demolished. The horse turned round after the accident and galloped down the avenue, but was finally caught near Irwin avenue. The accident was a most fortunate one, as it appears almost miraculous that the occupants of the wagon are not killed.

A fire also broke out about four o'clock yesterday afternoon at the house of Mr. Peterson, located on the hill overlooking Butcher's run, near the toll-gate. No alarm was sounded, as the house was at too great a distance from the water pipe. The flames, however, were extinguished before much damage was done.

A fire was also out in one of the green houses of Messrs. Elliott & Co., located on the Perrysville road, a short distance beyond Allegheny. Before the flames could be extinguished nearly one-half of the building was consumed, and most of the valuable contents destroyed. The loss will approximate fifteen hundred dollars, upon which there is a partial insurance.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Adjourned Meeting — Yesterday — Ordinance for the Creation of a Street Improvement Sinking Fund—The Street Committee to be Overhauled for Acting Beyond Its Authority—Business for the Retrenchment and Reform Committee—Sundry Important Ordinances Passed—The Railroad Ordinance Passes in Common Council, &c., &c., &c.

Yesterday afternoon there was held an adjourned meeting of our City Councils, at which the following business was transacted.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A quorum being present, Mr. John Shipton, in the absence of Mr. Gross, was called to the chair.

Clerk Morrow read the minutes of several previous meetings, which were approved.

By permission of the house Mr. Murray offered an amendment to an ordinance providing that the middle of Sheep Lane be made the western boundary of the new precinct of the Twenty-second ward.

Mr. McCarthy desired to know what object was in view in dividing such a small ward into two precincts, and thus giving it two votes in political conventions for a very slight voting population.

Mr. Thompson said that if the ward did poll only three hundred votes it was ten times larger in territory than the Eleventh, and it was impossible for business men to get to the polls in time to vote without loosing an entire day, if the single precinct arrangement.

Mr. Luttell favored the amendment in a forcible argument.

The ordinance as amended was then passed finally.

Mr. McCarthy alone voting in the negative.

Mr. Zern presented the petition of Henry King for a reduction of business tax. Committee on Appeals.

Mr. Lloyd—Petition for opening of Baird street. Road Committee.

Mr. Morrow—Ordinance changing the name of Apple alley to Edna street. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Schmidt—Petition for gas lamps on Hazlett, Denny and Liberty streets. Gas Committee.

Mr. Riddell—Petition for gas lamps in the Seventeenth ward. Gas Committee.

Also, this joint resolution:

Resolved, (Common Council concurring) that the Ordinance Committee be directed to report an ordinance prohibiting the execution of any contract for grading or paving, or the construction of sewers and the like, until the City Solicitor shall first certify to the City Engineer that the ordinance providing therefor is in conformity with law, and that the preliminary petitions and proceedings are in proper and legal form, and embodying such other information and provisions as may be deemed expedient for the more speedy and certain collection of municipal assessments.

Referred to the Ordinance Committee.

Mr. Aiken presented the draft of an act of Assembly, changing the election day of the several consolidated districts from the second Tuesday of December to the first Tuesday of December. Approved.

Mr. Thompson—Petition for the extension of Park street. Survey Committee, with power to act.

A NEW SINKING FUND.

Mr. Phillips, from the Finance Committee, offered the following.

An ordinance to provide for the creation of a Street Improvement Sinking Fund.

WHEREAS, The city of Pittsburgh has issued and will hereafter issue bonds for the improvement of Penn avenue and other streets and avenues of the city, under the provisions of an act of Assembly, approved April 2, 1870, and by supplement to said act, said bonds are required to be made payable in twelve years after date, and the assessments for the payment of the same are payable in ten annual installments, and by reason thereof a large amount of the bonds to which the same is applicable, and it is desirable that said money should be safely invested in order to keep it secure and to enable the city to obtain interest thereon,

Now, therefore, be it ordained and enacted by the city of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Council assembled, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the City Controller to open and keep an account with each street or avenue improved under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the improvement of Penn avenue, and other avenues and streets of the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 2, 1870," in which each street shall be charged with all bonds issued on account of said improvement, which may from time to time accrue thereon, and credited with all moneys received from assessments on said streets.

Second. That it shall be the duty of the Controller to open an account, to be known as "Street Improvement Sinking Fund," in which shall be entered all sums received from assessments for improvement of any street improved under the provisions of said act, and all moneys raised by taxation for the payment of interest upon bonds issued under such act.

Third. That all interest which may accrue upon any bonds issued under the provisions of said act, and all temporary loans, and the interest thereon, shall be paid out of said fund; and any interest hereafter paid out of the city treasury shall be repaid into the same from the money in said fund.

Fourth. Whenever there shall be paid into said fund a sum exceeding one thousand dollars over and above a sufficient amount to pay all accrued interest on the amount of bonds at the time outstanding, it shall be the duty of the City Controller, under direction of the Finance Committee, to purchase for account of the city of Pittsburgh for the full excess aforesaid, in such manner and upon such terms as said committee may approve; provided that in such purchase a preference shall be given to street improvement bonds, and that the same shall not be bought at a price above par and accrued interest.

Fifth. That all bonds purchased as aforesaid shall be safely kept and shall not be sold except when said sale shall be necessary to provide for the payment of street improvement bonds maturing within three months after the time of such sale; and all sales shall be made by City Controller, under the direction of the Finance Committee, in such manner and upon such terms as said committee may direct, at a price not less than par and accrued interest.

THE ORDINANCE DISCUSSED.

Mr. Riddell moved that the ordinance be referred to the City Solicitor for the purpose of having his opinion as to whether the city had the power to issue the bonds referred to.

Mr. Phillips stated that the Solicitor had been consulted, and that Solicitor Lloyd had the pamphlet, a gentleman from the Seventeenth ward (Mr. Riddell) been at the meetings of the Finance Committee, as he was in duty bound, he would not now be in Council pleading for the postponement of the ordinance for asking for enlightenment as to its provisions.

Mr. Burgwin was not a member of the Finance Committee, but he thought the ordinance an important, and one, and hoped that action on it would not be taken too hastily.

Mr. Phillips moved the third reading and final passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Riddell insisted on his motion to refer so that Councilmen might thoroughly understand it and be able to vote intelligently upon it.

Mr. Phillips said that the Finance Committee would not come into Councils with such an important ordinance as this until first having been properly digested. The City Solicitor had drawn the ordinance, and the